

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
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CIA-RDP86-00513R001755020007-4
CIA-RDP86-00513R001755020007-4"

TARSKIY, Al'fred [Taraki, Alfred]; DYNNIK, O.N. [translator]; YANOVSKAYA, S.A., red.

[Introduction to logic and to the methodology of deductive sciences]
Vvedenie v logiku i metodologiju deduktivnykh nauk. Red. i predisl. k
russkomu perevodu S.A.Ianovskoi . Prim. G.M.Adel'sona-Vel'skogo. Mo-
skva, Gos. izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1948. 325 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Mathematics—Philosophy) (Arithmetic—Foundations)

TARSKI, I.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

periodicals: RUCH TURYSTYCZNY No. 2, Apr./June 1958

TARSKI, I. Transportation of passengers across the North Atlantic. p. 12.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

TARSKI, L.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Periodical: RUCH TURYSTYCZNY. No. 1, Jan./Mar. 1958

TARSKI, L. Future development of the tourist movement from North America to Poland. p. 4.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LG, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

TARSKIY, V.L.

123-1-605

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1957,
Nr 1, p.93 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tarskiy, V.L.

TITLE: Electric Welding of Cast-iron Parts Without Pre-heating
(Elektrosvarka chugunnykh detaley bez predvaritel'nogo nagreva)

PERIODICAL: S' kh. Tadzhikistana, 1956, Nr 4, pp.57-60

ABSTRACT: Description of certain methods of welding cast iron
parts without pre-heating practiced at the Dagano-
Klikskaya MTS in repair work of agricultural machinery
is presented.

Card 1/1

Ye.B.G.

S/OZ8/62/000/008/001/001
D262/D308

AUTHOR: Tarskiy, V.L.
TITLE: Machines for pressure casting
PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, ²⁶no. 8, 1962, 46

TEXT: Two new standards are to be introduced on January 1, 1963: (1) ГОСТ 8532 - 62 (GOST 8532 - 62) (Machines for pressure casting with horizontal cold pressing chamber. Basic parameters and dimensions), which replaces ГОСТ 8532 - 57 (GOST 8532 - 57), and (2) ГОСТ 9978 - 62 (GOST 9978 - 62) (Machines for pressure casting with hot pressing chamber. Basic parameters and dimensions). The new standards include additional basic parameters, and some existing parameters are modified to take into account the latest developments in this field. Both standards have a number of basic parameters unified to obtain interchangeability of certain parts and sub-assemblies between machines.

✓

Card 1/1

TARSKIY, V. L.

Machines for making molds. Standartizatsiia. 26 no.10:49-50
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Molding machines)

TARSKIY, V.L.

Standardization of foundry equipment. Standartizatsiia 27
no.1:25-26 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:4)

MAKSIMOV, Vitaliy Ivanovich; NOVIKOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich;
PROKOF'YEV, Oleg Pavlovich; TARSKIY, Yu.S., red.

[Special-purpose undersea fleet; means of mastering the
ocean depths] Podvodnyi flot spetsial'nogo naznachenia;
sredstva osvoenia morskikh glubin. Moskva, Voenizdat,
1965. 103 p. (MIRA 18:6)

TROFIMOV, Petr Mikhaylovich; ANISIMOVA, N.; TARSKOV, I.

[The Krasnaya Kuznitsa Factory] Zavod Krasnaia kuznitsa. Arkhangel'sk,
Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 95 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Archangel—Shipbuilding)

TARSOLY, E.

On the histological changes caused by the development of hallux valgus. Acta morph. acad. sci. hung. 12 no.1:55-66 '63.

1. Institut für Anatomie, Histologie und Embryologie der Medizinischen Universität, Debrecen (Direktor: Prof. St. Krompecher).
(HALLUX) (PATHOLOGY) (JOINT DISEASES)

TARSOLY, E.

Filling of bone cavities with egg shell-plaster mixture. Acta
chir. acad. sci. hung. 4 no.1:63-72 '63.

1. Institut für Anatomie, Histologie und Embryologie (Direktor:
Prof. Dr. I. Krompecher) der Medizinischen Universität Debrecen.
(BONE AND BONES) (REGENERATION) (EGGS)
(PLASTER OF PARIS)

TARSOLY, E.; TOMORY, I.

On the healing of bone cavities filled with foreign material
in animal experiments. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.4:
367-373 '63.

1. Institut für Anatomie, Histologie und Embryologie (Direk-
tor: Prof. Dr. I. Krompecher) der Medizinischen Universität
Debrecen, Fodor-Heilanstalt für Tuberkulose (Chefarzt: Dr.
T. Risko).

*

TARSOLY, E.; HAJER, Gy.; URBAN, I.

On the healing of fractures in animals with hypo- and hyper-
thyroidism. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 6 no.4:435-445 '65.

1. Institut für Anatomie, Histologie und Embryologie (Direktor:
Prof. Dr. I. Krompecher) der Medizinischen Universität, Debrecen.
Submitted March 12, 1965.

KONDRAI, G., dr.; TARSOLY, E.

Data to the advantages of the use of the Kiel bone preparations.
Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 6 no.2:101-107 '65.

1. Chirurgische Abteilung (Chefarzt: Dr. G. Kondrai) des Krankenhauses Kisvarda, Institut fuer Anatomie, Histologie and Embryologie (Direktor: Prof. Dr. I. Krompecher) der Medizinischen Universitaet, Debrecen.

KONDRAI, Gero, dr.; TARSOLY, Emil, dr.

Study of the applicability of the "Kiel method" of bone preservation. Orv. hetil. 106 no.32:1496-1498 8 Ag'65.

1. Kisvarcai Orsai Korhaz, Sebészeti Osztaly (foorvos: Kondrai, Gero, dr.). Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Anatómiai, Szövet-
és Fejlődéstan Intézet (igazgató: Krompecher, Istvan, dr.).

HUNGARY

KONDRAI, Gero, Dr. TARSOLY, Emil, Dr; Jaras Council of Kisvarda, Hospital, Surgical Ward (chief physician: KONDRAI, Gero, Dr) (Kisvardai Jarasi Tanacs Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly), and Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology (director: KROMPECHER, Istvan, Dr) (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Anatomiai, Szövet- és Fejlődéstani Intézet).

"Increase of the Incorporation-Readiness of the Kiel Bone Preparation."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 37, 11 Sep 66, pages 1747-1749.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The incorporation-readiness of the hard bone-splint of Kiel can be increased by supplying it with a natural sheath of spongiosa even on one side alone. Incorporation can be facilitated further by increasing the lateral surface of the compacta with the use of bored holes. 4 Hungarian, 2 Western references.

1/1

TARSOV, B.G., gornyy inzh.

Characteristics of gas emission in development workings. Ugol' 35
no.5:27-31 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Mine gases)

TAR 50.0, D.

30(7)
AUTHOR: Velikovik, D. Doctor of Engineering and Professor
TITLE: The Twelfth Special Session of the World Power
Conference
YUS/A-59-1-7/67

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika, 1999, No. 1, pp. 205-206.

Card 1/3

[illegible]

Card 2/3

The following references presented the
and Editors. The following references presented the
Scientific Papers; Director of Scientific Affairs and the De-
veloping Capacities of Hydroelectric Resources; Professor
State of Utilization of the History of Water Pumping
and Electric Power Plants; "Laboratory of Thermal
Construction of Foot-Pedaling" on Sublimation to the
condense Plants, and D. Farnham on Sublimation and Trans-
mission Cost.

Case 3/3

TARSOV, G.K.

USSR / Pharmacology. Toxicology. Tranquillizers.

Abs Jour

: Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13770

Author

: Kanevskaya, F.O.; Tarsov, G.K.; Tsutsul'kovskaya, M. Ya.

Inst
Title

: Catamnestic Study of Patients with Schizophrenia Treated with Aminazine in a Psychoneurologic Dispensary.

Orig Pub

: Zh. nevropatol. i psikhiatr. 1958, 58, No. 5, 616-624

Abstract

: Of 102 patients with schizophrenia, improvement of varied degree after treatment with aminazine was noted in 93; after 1 month-2 years, remission took place in 54 of them. The quality and duration of remission depend partially on the

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USSR / Pharmacology. Toxicology. Tranquillizers.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13770

V

the duration of treatment. The length of the disease influences only the quality of remissions but not their frequency. The types of remissions after aminazine therapy are the same as in spontaneous remissions. With supporting therapy, remissions took place in 7 out of 21 patients. --
G. V. Stolyarov

THIRSONS N. Y.

807/1700

PHASE I BOOK EXPLANATION

24(7)

L'ov. Universitet

Materialy I Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii, 1956.
t. III. Atomnaya spektroskopiya (Materials of the 10th All-Union
Conference on Spectroscopy, 1956. Vol. 3: Atomic Spectroscopy)
M.: Izdatel'stvo L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 568 p. (Series: Itsi
fizicheskii sbornik, v. 4(9)) 5,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Komissiya po
spektroskopii.

Editorial Board: G.S. Landsberg, Academician, (deap. M.);
B.S. Reporent, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
I.L. Fabelinskii, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
V.A. Farkhant, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
V.S. Koritskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; K. Klimovskaya,
Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; V.S. Milyanchuk
(deceased), Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
G. Abramson, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
M.I. B.L. Gerasimov, Tech. M.; T.V. Gerasimov

Purpose: This book is intended for scientists and researchers in
the field of spectroscopy, as well as for technical personnel
using spectrum analysis in various industries.

Contents: This volume contains 177 scientific and technical studies
of atomic spectroscopy presented at the 10th All-Union Confer-
ence on Spectroscopy in 1956. The studies were carried out by
schools of scientific and technical institutes and include
extensive bibliographies of Soviet and other sources. The
studies cover many phases of spectroscopy: spectra of rare earths,
electromagnetic radiation, physicochemical methods for controlling
uranium production, physical and technology of gas discharges,
optics and spectroscopy, absorption theory, spectrum analysis of ores
spectroscopy and the atomic methods for quantification of the
and minerals, photoacoustic methods for determination of the
analysis of metal alloys, spectral determination of the
hydrogen content of metals, spark spectroscopy of calibration
atlases of spectral lines, spark spectroscopy of calibration
statistical study of variation in the parameters of analysis in
curves, determination of traces of metals, spectrum analysis and
metallurgy, thermochemistry in metallurgy, and principles and
practice of spectrochemical analysis.

Card 2/31

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Materials of the 10th All-Union Conference (Cont.)

- Pursey, A.A., and M.P. Sukhova. Spectral Method for the Analysis
of Gold of High Purity by the Absolute Intensities of the
Analytical Lines 421
- Babinets, B.D. Operating Experience of the Spectral Laboratory
of the "Tsumbalnikel" Combin 423
- Ginsburg, V.L. Spectrum Analysis of Cobalt 425
- Vitushkina, I.M. Spectrum Analysis of Nickel With the Aid of
Cast Electrodes Under Spark Conditions of the DO-1 Generator 426
- Yevlashin, L.S., and Ye.V. Koptsova. Some Practical Methods for
the Spectrum Analysis of Bronze Containing Tin 429
- Azarov, L.G., and T.V. Khasina. Spectrum Analysis of Al - Mn. 432
- Al - Cu, and Al - Be Hardeners
- Tarator, B.Ye., Ye. Ia. Zatulokin, and Ye.A. Pozhko. Spectral
Method for the Determination of Strontium and Calcium Content
in Mn Babbitt 434

Card 3/31

TARSUKOV, A., master proizvodstvennogo obucheniya

Production practice on a collective farm. Prof. tekhn. obr. 21 no.1:
19-21 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Yagor'yevskoye sel'skoye professional'no-tekhnicheskoye uchilish-
che No.6, Altayskiy kray.

TARSUSIK, V.

Some more on silver. Sovfoto 17 no.7:64 J1 '57. (LRA 10:8)

1. Nachal'nik Koskovskoy inspektsii probirnoy tselera Ministerstva
finansov SSSR.

(photography--developing and developers)

TARTA, I.

TARTA, I. A better planning of activities in the network sections and auxiliary units of electric enterprises. p. 529

Vol. 4, no. 11, Nov. 1956
ENERGETICA
TECHNOLOGY
ROMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

BOGDAN, Mircea, ing.; FARSCHE, Hans, ing.; OPINCA, Doru, ing.;
PETRESCU, Dumitru, ing.; TARTA, Ican, ing.

Tests for improving the variation law of ignition advance in
the IR-211 engine. Constr mas 16 no. 1:22-26 Ja '64.

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RADUTA, I., ing.; TARTACUTA, M., ing.; POPESCU, C., ing.

Device for determining the direction of subterranean pipelines from the surface. Petrol si gaze 12 no.6:281-283 Je '61.

1. Inovatori, Institutul de Cercetari pentru Foraj si Extractie.

TARTAGLIA, E.

TARTAGLIA, E. The foundations of the Industrial School in Zenica. p. 824.

Vol. 10, no. 6, 1955
TEHNIKA
Beograd, Yugoslavia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

TAKTAĞIĆA, Bruno (Sarajevo)

Stresses in nonaxymmetrically reinforced concrete sections subjected
to the action of eccentric forces. Građevinar 15 no.12:453-454
D '63.

TARTAGLIA, Bruno (Sarajevo)

Solving solutions of the third degree in eccentrically loaded
reinforced-concrete profiles. Gradevinar 16 no. 1:21-23 Ja '64.

L 12977-06 ENT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6001522

SOURCE CODE: UR/0302/65/000/004/0066/0068

AUTHOR: Kryzhanovskiy, O. M.; Muzykant, A. M.; Panasyuk, L. S.; Tartak, V. G.;
Fedorenko, A. G.

ORG: None

TITLE: An oscillator based on switching diodes for generating three-cycle current pulses for magnetic logic elements

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 4, 1965, 66-68

TOPIC TAGS: logic element, magnetic core storage, pulse oscillator, junction diode

ABSTRACT: A three-cycle pulse generator based on diodes has been developed by the Institute of Foundry Problems AN UkrSSR (Institut problem lit'ya). The generator (Fig. 1) is a ring-type three-place 1/2-wave shift register. The elements in the register are three-winding transformers Tr₁-Tr₃ (ferrite cores with rectangular hysteresis loop) and switching diodes D₅-D₁₀ connected in series with junction diodes D₂-D₄. The cadence pulse source for the register is an RC relaxation oscillator. The load is connected in the cathode circuit of the switching diodes. In the initial state, diodes D₅-D₁₀ are closed and capacitors C₂-C₄ are charged nearly to the voltage of the power supply. The oscillator is triggered by prerecording a "1" in two elements of the shift register, e.g. Tr₁ and Tr₂. With the first cycle of the master oscillator, both "1's" are transcribed and pulses are shaped in the W₁ windings of these transformers which open switching diodes D₅, D₆, D₇ and D₈ simultaneously.

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UDC: 621.373.54

L 12977-66

ACC NR: AP6001522

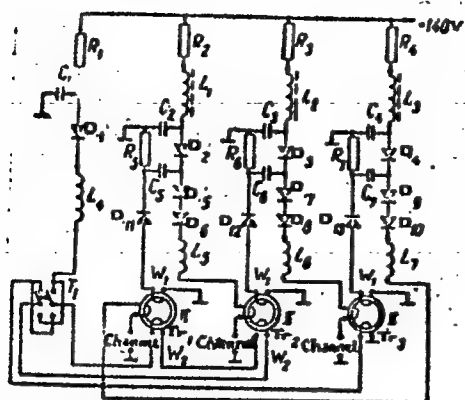


Fig. 1. Principle diagram of the generator.

ously through transfer circuits $D_{11}-C_5-R_5$ and $D_{12}-C_6-R_6$. The discharge current from capacitors C_2 and C_3 generates a corresponding current pulse in the load: in circuit D_5, D_6 —a blocking pulse from channel I recording a "1" in Tr_2 ; in circuit D_7, D_8 —an advancing pulse from channel II recording a "1" in Tr_3 . Upon completion of the capacitor discharge, diodes D_5-D_8 are opened and the capacitors are charged through resistors R_2 and R_3 and coils L_1 and L_2 connected in series with these resistors. On the next cycle of the master oscillator, diodes D_7, D_8 and D_9, D_{10} are opened, shaping a blocking pulse in channel II and an advancing pulse in channel III, respectively. These pulses record a "1" in Tr_3 and Tr_1 . With the third cycle of the master oscillator, the diodes for channels I and III are opened, generating

ACC NR: AP6001522

a blocking pulse in channel III and an advancing pulse in channel I, and a "1" is recorded in Tr_1 and Tr_2 . Recording and readout are automatic. The original "1" is recorded on the cores of transformers Tr_1 and Tr_2 by reversing the direction of current in the W_2 windings of these transformers through switch T_1 . The switching diodes used in the device give advancing pulses with a current amplitude of 6 a with a load of up to 500 magnetic logic elements at a prf of 1-1.5 kc. The pulse duration is $6\frac{1}{4}$ sec with a leading edge slope of $2.5 \text{ a}/\frac{1}{4} \text{ sec}$. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001755020007-4
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SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

VAVILIN, Kolya; TARTAKOVA, Valya, uchenitsa 8-go klassa; SOLOMKO, Lida,
uchenitsa 8-go klassa; YASTREBOVA, Svetlana

Treasure chest of young naturalists' experience. IUn.nat. no.12:22-23
D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kozul'skaya srednyaya shkola, Kozul'skogo rayona Krasnoyarskogo
kraya (for Vavilin) 2. Selo Sarykamyska, Chulyskogo rayona Novosibir-
skoy oblasti (for Tartakova). 3. Ramonskaya srednyaya shkola, Bera-
zovskogo rayona Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Solomko). 4. Shkola No.2
Stanitsy Grigoripolisskoy Starvopol'skogo kraya (for Yastrebova).
(Nature study) (Agriculture)

TARTAKOVSKAYA, A. A.

Bacteria, Sporeforming

Micromonospora of medicinal mud of the Kuyal'nitskiy estuary. Mikrobiol. zhur. 12 no. 3, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

TARTAKOVSKAYA, A.A.

USSR /Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35559

Author : Bilianskiy, F.M.; Tartakovskaia, A.A.

Title : Concerning the Stability of Antibacterial Matter
in Medicinal Impurities

Orig Pub: Mikrobiologiya, 1956, 25, No. 2, 208-210

Abstract: Pure preparations of antibiotics (I; penicillin, gramicidin C, microcide, streptomycin) and antibacterial matter (II), produced by antagonist-microbes isolated from the impurity, gradually became inactive on contact with the impurity.

224. THE PROPHYLAXIS OF INDUSTRIAL LESIONS OF THE EYES IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (Russian text). Tartakovskaya A. VESTN.OFTAL. 1957, 2 (47-53) Tables 2

During the years 1950-1956, a study was made on 1,050 workers in chemical industry, who were in contact with ammobenzol, toluene, sulphur gases, various acids and alkali used in dye stuffs. The examination showed that the majority of the workers suffered from chronic conjunctivitis and disease of the cornea, which was more marked with the age and duration of the work. The anaesthesia of the cornea re-

mained permanent. This could be explained as a reflex reaction in response to the constant irritating chemicals in the form of industrial poiscn. In 25 workers who worked with 'Thiuram' - an accelerator in the process of vulcanization of rubber - a decrease of light sensitivity, a concentric narrowing of the field to red colour and xanthopia were observed. In one factory, a paste named 'blue Diasol O' used for dyeing cotton materials, produced a severe chemical burn of the eyes, since muriatic acid formed upon entering the eye. Corrective goggles given to these workers, eliminated the burns of the eye by this paste. Another factory produced diphenylguanidine in powder form. The powder caused a severe irritation of the conjunctiva and cornea accompanied by pain, blepharospasm, photophobia and epiphora, sometimes a chemosis. The slit lamp showed punctate defects of the corneal epithelium. The wearing of goggles was of no use as the powder covered the glasses. Those workers who were sensitive to this chemical had to be transferred to another type of work. The majority of the workers (70%) with eye trauma were machinists and locksmiths. The author makes a plea for better automatization of manufacturing processes and hermetization of the equipment.

Sitchevskia - New York, N. Y.

TARTAKOVSKAYA, A. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "^{Occupational}~~Professional~~
lesions of the organs ^{of vision}~~of vision~~ under conditions of ~~the~~ chemical
(aniline dye ~~plants~~) ^{manufacturing} industry." Mos, 1957. 9 pp (1st Mos
Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov), 200 copies (KL,
52-57, 112)

TARTAKOVSKAYA, A.I.

Prevention of occupational lesions of the eyes in the chemical
(aniline dye) industry. Vest.oft. 70 no.2:47-53 Mr-Apr '57.

(MIRA 10:6)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney (zav. - chlen-korrespondent Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. V.N.Arkhangl'skiy) i kafedra gigiyeny
truda (zav. - prof. Z.I.Israel'son) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(EYE DISEASES

occup., in chem.industry, prev. (Rus))

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

prev. of occup. eye lesions in chem. industry (Rus))

SIKHARULIDZE, I.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., otv. red.;
BERADZE, N.I., dots., otv. red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.N.,
prof., red.; ABULADZE, V.A., red.; ANTELAVA, D.H., kand.
med. nauk, red.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, A.I., doktor biol. nauk,
red.; BUNIN, A.Ya., kand. med. nauk, red.; VILENKINA, A.,
doktor med. nauk, red.; VISHNEVSKIY, N.A., prof., red.;
ZARUBIN, G.S., nauchn. sotr., red.; ITSIKSON, L.Ya., kand.
med. nauk, red.; KRASNOV, M.L., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.,
red.; MACHARASHVILI, P.D., zasl. vrach Gruz. SSR, red.;
PUCHKOVSKAYA, N.A., prof., red.; RABKIN, Ye.B., prof., red.;
RSHZHECHITSKAYA, O.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; ROZSLAVTSEV,
A.V., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, A.I., kand.
med. nauk, red.; FRADKIN, M.Ya., prof., red.; KHAYUTIN, S.M.,
prof., red.; CHERNYAKOVSKIY, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk, red.;
CHKONIYA, E.A., kand. med. nauk, red.; SHATILOVA, T.A.,
doktor med. nauk, red.; YAKOVLEV, A.A., nauchn. sotr., red.

[Materials of the Second All-Union Conference of Ophthal-
mologists] Materialy Vsesoiuznoi konferentsii oftal'molo-
gov. Tbilisi, Respublikanskoe nauchn. ob-vo oftal'mologov
Gruz.SSR, 1961. 498 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya oftal'mologov, 2d, Tiflis, 1961.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Arkhangel'skiy).

S/078/60/005/007/042/045/XX
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Stepin, B. D., Tartakovskaya, A. M., Plyushchev, V. Ye.
TITLE: Reversibility of the Lyotropic Series of Alkali Metals
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7,
pp. 1612-1617

TEXT: The authors attempted to ascertain whether the reversibility of the lyotropic series $Cs^+ > Rb^+ > K^+ > Na^+ > Li^+$ on phosphoric acid cation exchangers, claimed in publications (Refs. 4-6), was really possible. This phenomenon would be important for the industrial cleaning of rubidium salts from potassium impurities. The authors carried out their tests with a phosphoric acid cation exchanger of the type $P\ddot{F}(RF)$, which was pre-treated in compliance with $\Gamma OCT 5695-53$ (GOST 5695-53). Mixtures consisting of equal volumes of KCl and RbCl solutions were introduced into a column filled with RF in H form, and after 24 hours the column was washed out by means of 0.1 HCl at a rate of 0.4 ml/min. K and Rb were determined in the eluate by a flame photometer consisting of atomizer, $YM-2$ (UM-2) monochromator, $БДН$ (VEI) photomultiplier, and mirror galvanometer. A

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Reversibility of the Lyotropic Series of
Alkali Metals

S/078/60/005/007/042/043/XX
B004/B060

reversal of the lyotropic series was not observed. Potassium was eluted earlier than rubidium. Separation is rendered difficult due to the small distance between the two fronts. At a ratio of $KCl : RbCl = 1 : 9$, a drop in the sorption isotherm was only observed at the rear front of K. Similarly, no reversal was established in methanol solution or at increased temperature. The authors found in the course of their experiments that on conversion of the cation exchanger into Rb form not all hydrogen ions are replaced by rubidium, although there was the same rubidium concentration both at the inlet and outlet of the column. They explain this by ion exchange between the functional groups of surface and interior of exchanger grains. The RF cation exchanger contained acid groups with different degrees of dissociation. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references; 5 Soviet and 4 US.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova, Kafedra tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Chair of Technology of Rare and Trace Elements)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1959

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034710

5/0303/64/000/002/0003/0006

AUTHORS: Blagonravova, A. A.; Pronina, I. A.; Tartakovskaya, A. M.; Atryasina, V.P.

TITLE: Polyisocyanates suitable for protective coatings with superior photoresistance

SOURCE: Lakokrasochny*ye materialy* 1 ikh primeneniye, no. 2, 1964, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: lacquer, polyisocyanate, allylurethane, isocyanate polymerization, isocyanate telomerization, polyisocyanate nitrocellulose lacquer, photoresistant polyisocyanate lacquer, PAU polyisocyanate enamel

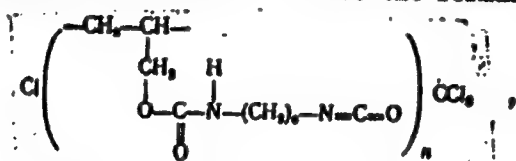
ABSTRACT: The present study deals with the polymerization of hexane-1-isocyanate-6-allylurethane (HICAU), $\text{OCN}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{NHCOOCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$.

The polymerization was conducted without solvents, in inert solvents, and in a carbon tetrachloride medium. Benzoyl peroxide (0.2-3.0%), di-ter.butyl peroxide, or dinitril-2,2'-azo-bis-isobutyric acid (DABIBA) were used as initiators. The reaction was allowed to run for 6 to 20 hours at 80 and 120C before the viscosity and isocyanate numbers of the obtained poly-HICAU were determined. It was found that, in an inert solvent medium (toluene) and without solvent, the transformation

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034710

of the monomer did not exceed 45-50%, irrespective of the amount of initiator present. Extension of the polymerization time caused the formation of a precipitate of high-molecular compounds, which was soluble only in the original monomer. When the polymerization of HICAU was conducted in carbon tetrachloride (in a 1:1 ratio at 70-75°C for periods to 21 hrs in the presence of 1% DABIBA) there occurred a more rapid and complete polymerization of the monomer with the formation of low-molecular products. To these the authors ascribe the formula



where n is 5 or 6. The obtained polymer had a molecular weight of 1050-1070 and contained 13-14% of chlorine. Samples of such poly-HICAU of 1500 molecular weight were assigned the trade name PAU, and their solutions in various solvents were subjected to extensive lacquer and enamel coating tests, either by themselves or mixed with titanium dioxide, with nitrocellulose and alkyd and with phenolic resins. Films of high strength and good adhesion were obtained. They were superior in

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034710

light resistance to enamel M-300. Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 4 charts, and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6006716

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/006/601/0001/0003

AUTHOR: Blagonravova, A. A.; Tartakovskaya, A. M.; Pronina, I. A.; Slivochnikova, M. V.; Atryasina, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Single component cold-setting polyurethane varnishes

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1966, 1-2

TOPIC TAGS: polyurethane, isocyanate resin, polyester plastic, varnish, paint

ABSTRACT: Several polyester-type prepolymers were synthesized from 2,4-toluylenediisocyanate and esterified glycerides of the castor oil and from 2,4-toluylenediisocyanate and polyesters prepared by condensation of propylene oxide with glycerine, trimethylolpropane, and ethylenediamine and were cold-set in humid air for 0-60 days. The properties of the starting materials and products are tabulated and graphed. It was found that all the synthesized single component prepolymers undergo cold-setting in humid air. It was also found that the setting of these prepolymers is catalyzed by triethanolamine. The hardened films exhibited excellent mechanical properties (hardness) and are recommended for use as varnishes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables, 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07,11/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 005

UDC: 667.633.263.3

Card 1/1

TARTAKOVSKAYA, A.S.; BOZHEVOL'NOV, Ye.A.

Luminescence characteristics of 6-dimethylamino-1, 2-benzophenazine.
Zhur.VKHO 6 no.4:475-476 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zavod khimicheskikh reaktivov imeni Voykova i Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.
(Benzophenazine—Spectra)

L 06230-67 ENT(m)/EMP(w) IJP(c) WH/EM

ACC NR: AP6029540

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/66/012/003/0382/0384

AUTHOR: Knyazev, A. S.; Tartakovskiy, B. D.

ORG: Acoustics Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Use of electromechanical feedback for ²⁶damping the vibrations and radiations of plates

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 3, 1966, 382-384

TOPIC TAGS: vibration damping, flexural vibration, phase shifter

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of the application of a two-channel compensating system for attenuating the resonant flexural oscillations of plates²⁶ and of the associated noise. In the proposed system, the signal from the vibration sensor is filtered, amplified at one of the resonant frequencies, and fed through a phase shifter to two vibrators. In exactly the same way, oscillations at another resonant frequency are filtered by another filter and are fed through the same vibrators and through another phase shifter. By controlling the phase and gain, it is possible to achieve a decrease in the amplitude of flexural oscillations of a plate at two resonant frequencies simultaneously. By increasing the number of channels, it is possible to increase the number of simultaneously compensated resonates. The test results show that the average level of sound pressure in the space close to the plate, at resonant frequencies, is

Card 1/2

UDC: 534-16/534.283

ACC NR: AP6029540

decreased by approximately the same degree as the average level of vibrations, i. e.,
by 10-20 db. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 03Dec64/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

April 1947

USSR/Colloids
Chemistry - Colloids

"Acclimatization with Coagulation of Hydrophobic Colloids by Electrolytes," Y. K. Glasman,
B. E. Tartakovskaya, Technological Institute of Light Industry, Kiev, 15 pp

"Kolloidnyy Zhurnal" Vol IX, No 4

Largely mathematical account of experiments, illustrated with formulae and graphs. Shows theoretically and empirically that the degree of negative acclimatization actually depends upon the experimental conditions themselves; the published data on acclimatization, due to the arbitrary and diverse nature of the conditions of the experiment, are not comparable and have an adventitious nature. Advice and use of laboratory contributed by Prof. L. V. Torbin. Submitted 20 November 1946.

PA 17T78

CA

Acclimation effect in the coagulation of hydrophobic colloids by electrolytes. Yu. M. Glazman and B. R. Tartakovsky. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 11, 309-307(1949).
 A AgI sol (0.01 N + 5% excess of KI) was dialyzed in cellulose bags until its elec. cond. κ was 8×10^{-4} , and then electrodialed between cellulose membranes until κ was 4×10^{-4} ohm $^{-1}$ cm $^{-1}$. To 1 ml. of this sol so much coagulating electrolyte (I) was at once added (its final concn. was c_1) that the turbidity of the filtrate after 24 hrs. of coagulation was 1.5 that of H_2O , or I was added 1 drop daily until the filtrate taken 24 hrs. after the last drop had the 1.5 turbidity. In the 2nd case the final concn. c_2 was less than c_1 . From the earlier theory (*Kolloid Zhur.* 9, 241(1947)) $(c_2 - c_1)/c_1 = (1/bc) \ln(1 + e^{-bc} - e^{-bc_1})$, if $1/n$ is no. of drops used in the 2nd case and b is the const. of coagulation detd. from the expil. relation between the concn. of I and the time t after which the filtrate had the 1.5 turbidity. For KCl, BaCl $_2$, and CaCl $_2$ b was 0.078, 8.12, and 180 l./millimol., and bc_1 was 6.2-6.5 for all 3 electrolytes. As bc_1 was independent of the nature of I, $(c_2 - c_1)/c_1$ also was identical (-0.28 to -0.30) for these salts, and the above equation was confirmed ($1/n$ was 43-46). This proves that the rate of coagulation generally is an exponential function of the concn. of I, although expt. showed that very small amts. of I were less active than expected. In undialyzed AgI sols greater initial amts. of I were inactive, wherefore the above equation yielded greater values of $(c_2 - c_1)/c_1$ than found by expt.
 J. J. Biskerman

CA

2

Electrostatic adsorption of ions in nonequilibrium solutions.
D. M. Struzhesko and B. E. Tarkovska (Inst. Phys. Chem. Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R.). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk Ukrain. R.S.S.* 1980, 100-12 (in Ukrainian).—Hydrogen and oxygen (air) electrode potentials of platinumized Pt are measured in 0.01 N solns. of HCl and NaOH in MeOH + H₂O and EtOH + H₂O mixts. of different compos. and in the pure alcs. The reversible H potential varies very little with addn. of the alcs. to H₂O; there is only a slight shift of not over 10-20 mv. in the neg. direction. In contrast thereto, the pos. potential of the irreversible air electrode is strongly lowered in the presence of alcs., particularly EtOH; in 0.01 N HCl in 50% EtOH, the difference is about 500 mv. The org. substance decreases strongly the electrostatic adsorption of anions. N. Thon

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755020007-4
CIA-RDP86-00513R001755020007-4"

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 28/44

Authors : Strazhesko, D. N., and Tartakovskaya, B. E.

Title : Mechanism of adsorption of acids by active carbon from anhydrous solutions

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/1, 107-110, Sep 1, 1954

Abstract : The adsorption of a typically strong HCl acid by active carbon from different anhydrous solutions and from pure organic solvents was investigated in air and hydrogen atmospheres. The adsorption characteristics of the carbons, in the diluted solutions of strong HCl, NaOH, and KJ electrolytes, were found to be in perfect agreement with the electro-chemical theory of adsorption. The method of carrying out the adsorption experiments is described. Data, regarding the adsorption of HCL with Q- and H-carbons, are presented in table. Twenty-three references: 19-USSR; 2-USA and 2-German (1920-1950). Table; graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Ukr-SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Institute of Physical Chemistry

Presented by : Academician A. N. Frumkin, April 26, 1954

Determination of the volume of circulating blood by the
method of isotope dilution B. N. Tartakovsky and D. N.
Strazhesko *Vestnik Rentgenol. i Radiol.* 1955, No. 4, 111

CH

A technique is described for detg. blood vol. in circulation
in which P^{32} exchange from NaH P^{32} O $_4$ into P $_i$ compounds of
erythrocytes is used as the basis for isotope dilution.

Radioactive sodium phosphate is injected into the arm of the
subject and the blood is drawn from the other arm. The blood
is taken from the other side of the body. The radioactivity
after oxidation and centrifuging of the erythrocytes, fol-
lowed by hemolysis G. M. Kosolapov

(1)

POVOLOTSKAYA, G.M.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, B.E.

The amount of circulating blood in patients with cardiovascular defects, as determined by means of radioactive phosphorus. Vest.rent. 1 rad. no.5:29-40 S-O '55.(MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav.--prof. A.A.Ayzenberg) i laboratorii izotopov (zav.--prof. D.N. Yanovskiy) Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skego instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni akad. N.D.Strashesko(dir.--prof. A.L.Mikhnev)

(BLOOD VOLUME, in various dis.
cardiovasc.dis.determ. with radioactive phosphorus)
(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive
in determ. of blood volume in cardiovasc.dis.)
(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES
blood volume determ. by radioactive phosphorus)

LIOZINA, Ye.M.; CHEPELOVA, M.A.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, B.E.

Volume of circulating blood in some diseases of the hemopoietic
organs; isotope method. Vest.rent. i rad. 31 no.5:21-26 S-O '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela klinicheskoy gematologii i laboratorii izotopov (zav. -
prof. D.N.Yanovskiy) Ukrainskogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny
imeni akad. N.D.Strazhesko (dir. - prof. A.L.Mikhnev)
(BLOOD VOLUME, determ.
isotope method)

GANDZHA, I.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TARTAKOVSKAYA, B.E. (Kiyev)

Quantity of circulating blood in patients with pulmonary and
pneumocardial insufficiency. Vrach. delo no.1:15-17 '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

1.Otdel funktsional'noy patologii (sav. - dots. N.E. Krister) Ukrain-
skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny
imeni akademika N.D. Strazhesko.

(BLOOD VOLUME)

(LUNGS--DISEASES)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

GANDZHA, I.M.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, B.E.; KOVALEVA, N.I.

Functional state of adrenal glands, vascular permeability and
mucoproteins of the blood in arteriosclerosis. Vrach, delo
no. 3:34-37 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut klinicheskoy
meditsiny imeni N.D. Strazhesko.

(ADRENAL GLANDS)

(BLOOD PROTEINS)

(BLOOD VESSELS—PERMEABILITY)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

GANDZHA, I.M.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, B.E.; KOVALEVA, N.I.

Use of radioactive iodine in atherosclerosis of the coronary vessels. Kardiologiya 5 no.1:61-64 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni N.E. Strazhesko.

BELENKOVA, L.Yu.; GELLER, I.Kh.; NASLEDOV, D.N.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, F.M.

Electrochemical method of improving the quality of p-n junctions in
a selenium rectifier element. Radiotekh. i elektron. 1 no.8:1121-
1126 Ag '56.

(MLRA 10:1)

(Transistors)

5(2)

05889

AUTHORS:

Dorin, V. A., Tartakovskaya, P. M.

80V/78-4-11-42/50

TITLE:

The Reduction of Titanium Dioxide in the Presence of Titanium

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 11,
pp 2635-2637 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The reduction of TiO_2 has so far always been carried out by means of direct contact of the reagent with TiO_2 . In the present paper, the authors report on the reduction of TiO_2 by means of Ti without contact between the two substances. Ti, in a quartz container, was submerged into the quartz test glass filled with TiO_2 so that the reduction could only take place by way of the gaseous phase. The behavior of the TiO_2 -modifications rutile and anatase was investigated at temperatures up to 1100° (Tables 1,2). The color changes observed at rising temperature are caused by Ti^{3+} -ions. After heating for five hours, the rutile had the composition $TiO_{1.936}$. Traces of Ti_3O_5 appeared at 1050° .

Card 1/2

**The Reduction of Titanium Dioxide in the
Presence of Titanium**

05889

80V/78-4-11-42/50

The anatase was transformed into rutile. The reduction of TiO_2 in the presence of Ti takes place within a wide temperature range. By corresponding variation in temperature and reaction time, dioxides with any deviation from the stoichiometric ratio can be obtained. Here, the TiO_2 becomes a semiconductor. The authors thank D. N. Nasledov for the attention paid to the paper. There are 2 tables and 5 references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR
(Leningrad Physical-technical Institute of the Academy of
Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1959

80227

8/076/60/034/04/18/042
B010/B009

5.2100

AUTHORS: Dorin, V. A., Nasledov, D. N., Tartakovskaya, F. M. (Leningrad)
TITLE: Preparation of a Titanium Dioxide Semiconductor on Titanium at Low Oxygen Pressures
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 4, pp. 809 - 814

TEXT: The oxidation of titanium in a gaseous phase obtained by heating powdered titanium oxide was investigated. In this way a gaseous phase containing only small amounts of oxygen was obtained. Titanium foils (0.6 mm thick, 20 X 20 mm²) with at most 0.08% C, 0.08% N₂, 0.5% Fe + Ni, and traces of Cu were oxidized. The titanium oxide powder was annealed at 800° for three hours prior to use. In the first series of experiments anatase powder was used, in the second, rutile powder. Working temperatures ranged from 700° to 1100°, the weight increase in the titanium foil undergoing oxidation was determined by weighing. In the first series of experiments the color of the oxide film was observed to change with temperature, i.e., at 650-800° the oxide is light gray, but changes into dark gray and, at temperatures above 850°, into dark blue. An X-ray analysis showed that at

Card 1/2

Preparation of a Titanium Dioxide Semiconductor on Titanium at Low Oxygen Pressures

80227

S/076/60/034/04/18/042
B010/B009

temperatures up to 850-900° an oxide film with a rutile structure forms. At 1100° two oxide layers were found, namely a thin upper layer of Ti_3O_5 and a lower layer the X-ray picture of which was different, although its composition is likewise Ti_3O_5 . The dependence of the growth of the oxide layer upon time was found to be parabolic, while the temperature dependence is governed by an exponential law. The results of the second series of experiments (Table) show that the sample weight increases at 700-900° only. The oxidation of titanium takes place while the titanium dioxide powder is greatly reduced. The oxide film forming during the process has an electrical conductivity of the electronic type. This electrical conductivity depends on the temperature at which the oxide film is produced. G. P. Luchkin and G. G. Il'in are mentioned in the text. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 19 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1958

DORIN, V.A.; PATRAKOVA, A.Ya.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, F.M.

Effect of an insulating layer on the electrical properties of
rectifiers with a TiO_2 -x base. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8
no.8:1462-1465 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.
(Electric current rectifiers)

ACCESSION NR: AP4034052

S/0126/64/017/004/0536/0540

AUTHORS: Dorin, V. A.; Tartakovskaya, F. M.

TITLE: A study of the influence of oxygen generated during the reduction of TiO_2 on the oxidation of titanium

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 4, 1964, 536-540

TOPIC TAGS: titanium oxide, titanium, annealing, sodium fluoride, hydrochloric acid, oxide formation, rutile titanium

ABSTRACT: The effects of oxygen (produced by reduction of TiO_2 powder) on the physical properties of the oxide layer and on the rate of its growth were studied. It was established that it is possible to change the electrophysical properties of the TiO_{2-x} layer by immersing titanium in the oxide powder. Circular plates of Ti, 10 mm in diameter and 1.2 mm thick and with less than 0.1% impurities, were used for the oxidation experiments. Before oxidation, the plates were annealed at 1000C for 1 hour, degreased, and then pickled in an aqueous solution of 5% NaF with 12% HCl. These plates were set vertically in porcelain debitnesses and covered with TiO_2 powder pre-annealed at 800C for 3 hours. Oxidation occurred in a tubular furnace through which a constant current of steam was passed. Microphotographs of cut

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034052

sections were taken at 800C. Radiographic study of the structure of the material showed that the layer contained dioxide with rutile structure. As observed earlier by D. I. Layner and M. I. Tay*pin (FMM, 1960, 10, 543), the oxidation of titanium in air proceeded through molecular oxygen, whereas in steam it proceeded through atomic oxygen. The formation of atomic oxygen during the reduction of TiO_2 explained the similarities in the physical properties of the layers formed in steam and in a steam-air mixture. The increase in the contribution of atomic oxygen in the oxide layer was responsible for the growth of this layer with significant deviation in the stoichiometric properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR
(Leningrad Physico-technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

S/062/63/000/002/013/020
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Volkova, Lora M., and Tartakovskaya, L. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of dimethyl cyclosiloxanes containing functional groups in the ring

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1963, 294 - 298

TEXT: Dimethyl cyclosiloxanes with a functional group at the Si atom were synthesized by quantitative decomposition of dibasic sodium salts of α,ω -dioxymethyl siloxanes with methyl trichlorosilane (I) or methylbutoxy-dichlorosilane (II). The dimethyl cyclosiloxanes obtained differed in the numbers of Si and O atoms in their rings and were separated by fractionation. Reacting 1,5-disodium-oxy-hexamethyl trisiloxane with I yielded heptamethyl chloro-cyclotetrasiloxane (b.p. 85.5 - 86.5°C, yield 15%), pentamethyl-chloro-cyclotrisiloxane (b.p. 47 - 50°C, d_4^{20} 1.0265, n_D^{20} 1.4050, yield 2.6%), and nonamethyl-chloro-cyclopentasiloxane (III) (b.p. 129 - 132°C, d_4^{20} 1.0410, n_D^{20} 1.4083, yield 7.8%). Reacting it with II yielded heptamethyl-butoxy-cyclotetrasiloxane (b.p. 94 - 96°C, yield 13.9%),
Card 1/2

Synthesis of dimethyl...

S/062/63/000/C02/013/020
B144/B186

pentamethyl-butoxy-cyclotrisiloxane (b.p. 67 - 71°C, d_4^{20} 0.9653, n_D^{20} 1.4044, yield 2.1%), nonamethyl-butoxy-cyclopentasiloxane (b.p. 134 - 137°C, d_4^{20} 0.9797, n_D^{20} 1.4110, yield 4.8%), and undecamethyl-butoxy-cyclohexasiloxane (b.p. 200.5 - 203.5°C, d_4^{20} 0.9857, n_D^{20} 1.4135, yield 5.4%). All these compounds dissolved readily in benzene, toluene, acetone and ethyl ether. Their structure was derived from the IR spectra. Substituting NH_2 for the Cl group in III gave nonamethyl-amino-cyclopentasiloxane (b.p. 134 - 137°C, d_4^{20} 1.0160, n_D^{20} 1.4115, yield 32.2%). There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1962

Card 2/2

TARTAKOVSKAYA, L. Ya.

Tartakovskaya, L. Ya. -- "The Effect of Quartz and Asbestos Dust on the Secretory and Motor Functions of the Stomach under Experimental Conditions." Sverdlovsk State Medical Inst. Sverdlovsk, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

TARTAKOVSKAYA, L.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Changes in the secretory and motor function of the stomach
following the introduction of quartz and asbestos dust.

Bor'ba s sil. 4:20-24 '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Sverdlovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

(STOMACH--SECRECTIONS)

(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--FOREIGN BODIES)

TARTAKOVSKAYA, L.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Influence of quartz and asbestos dust on the evacuatory function
of the stomach under experimental conditions. Sbor. rab. po silik.
no.2:159-164 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(DUST—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (STOMACH)

TARTAKOVSKAYA, L.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Influence of quartz and asbestos dust on the periodic hunger activity
of the stomach under experimental conditions. Sbor. rab. po silik.
no.2:165-170 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(DUST—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (STOMACH)
(HUNGER)

L 24082-06 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) SCT3 DD

ACC NR: AP6014688

SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/66/000/005/0033/0037

AUTHOR: Tartakovskaya, L. Ya. (Candidate of medical sciences); Gridin, N. M.;
Agapova, V. K. 42
B

ORG: Sverdlovsk Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Pathology
(Sverdlovskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profpatologii)

TITLE: Spectral analysis of vibration and noise², and the characteristics of
physiological shifts arising during operation of high-speed polishing machines² 14

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 5, 1966, 33-37

TOPIC TAGS: vibration, noise, human physiology, vibration effect, noise effect

ABSTRACT: The physiological effects of the noise and vibration parameters of high-speed metal-polishing machines were studied under industrial conditions. The machines produced vibration amplitudes of 42—145 microns. Depending on the size of the abrasive material used, the frequency of vibration for pneumatic polishers was 320—600 cps, while that of electric polishers was 98—110 cps. A total of 40 healthy male subjects aged 19—39 were examined. Each subject worked with a polisher no more than once a day for 20 min. The skin temperature of the third and fourth fingers of each hand was measured electrically. An oscillograph was used to monitor the state of the brachial artery, and a dynamometer (designed by V. V. Rozenblat) was used to test muscular strength and static endurance of the hand before and after 2

Card 1/2

UDC: 613.644:621.924

L 24682-66

ACC NR: AP6014688

exposure to vibration. A specially constructed vibrator (100, 200, 400, and 600 cps) was used to test vibration sensitivity. A 20-min exposure to polishing machine parameters was found to increase the threshold of vibration sensitivity statistically. This increase in sensitivity did not normalize for 12—15 min after vibration. The degree of sensitivity increase depended on the type of vibration parameter; of the four frequencies tested, 600 cps was found to cause the greatest increase in sensitivity as reflected in decrease in skin temperature. Vibration did not produce significant shifts in brachial artery oscillograph indexes, muscle strength, or static endurance. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [CD]

SUB CODE: 05, 06/ SUBM DATE: 22Jan65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS:

4249

Card 2/2 FW

ABDURASHITOV, S.A.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, M.D.; ABDULVAGABOV, A.I.; GURDZHINYAN,
L.D.

Studying hydraulic parameters of oil rectifiers. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.5:99-106 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Asizbekova.
(Filters and filtration)

ABDURASHITOV, S.A.; ABDULVAGABOV, A.I.; GURDZHINYAN, L.D.; TARTAKOVSKAYA,
M.D.

Testing an industrial model of a fine purification filter.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.9:89-91 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.
(Filters and filtration)

TARTAKOVSKAYA, M.D.

Investigating the hydraulic parameters of a plate and frame
filter press for secondary filtration. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
neft' i gaz 7 no.11:116-119 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.

MAKAREVICH, N.I., kand.med.nauk; GUR'YANOVA, L.I.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, M.F.

Use of aldolase determination methods and blood protein electrophoresis in the diagnosis of Botkin's disease. Terap.arh. 32
no.9:49-51 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - dotsent A.A. Konstantinov) i korevogo otdela (zav. L.I. Gur'yanova) Khabarovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.
(ALDOLASE) (BLOOD PROTEINS) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

L 29939-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v) - IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AR6008642

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/017/S088/S088

AUTHOR: Karlinskiy, L. Ye.; Chayskiy, V. Ya.; Buchkina, Z. A.;
Yudin, V. I.; Tartakovskaya, R. S.; Loskutnikova, T. G.

TITLE: Research on the possibility of using resin obtained from
certain products of crude benzene processing in rubber mixtures ¹⁵

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 17S534

REF SOURCE: Sb. Khim. produkty koksovaniya ugley Vost. SSSR. Vyp. 2.
Sverdlovsk, 1964, 30-42

TOPIC TAGS: benzene, resin, petroleum residue, plastisizer, copolymer,
pyrolysis

ABSTRACT: Dark coumarone resins (DCR), obtained from cube residue
after rectification and cube residue of pyrolysis residue, their copo-
lymers, liquid polymers (LP) and formolites from solvent petroleum can
be used as rubber ingredients. The (LP) and (DCR) from cube residues
of crude benzene rectification have the highest plasticizing properties.
The (LP)'s behavior in mixtures is not inferior to that of dibutyl-
phthalate, except for its frost resistance. The (DCR)'s increase

L 29939-66

ACC NRAR6008642

significantly the adhesion and strength characteristics of rubbers
of all types. According to author's conclusion.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

CC

29

Determination of the alkalinity and acidity of hides.
P. A. Gragerev and R. E. Taritkovskaya. *Kokchetovskaya Prom. 18*, No. 10, 34-35 (1939). *Chem. Zvesti* (Chernovye) *Prom. 18*, No. 10, 34-35 (1939). By adding to 500 cc. N butyl alcohol, 375 cc. N NaOH and dilg. the soln. to 1 l. with distd. water; the soln. is heated in an autoclave at 3 atm. for 1 hr. About 4 g. moist hide is weighed accurately in a 100-cc. Erlenmeyer flask and covered with 50 cc. of the buffer soln.; after it has stood 10-15 min. in the covered flask it is put in an autoclave the bottom of which is covered with water, heated to a pressure of 3 atm., held at this temp. for 1 hr., transferred to a 100-cc. volumetric flask and filled to the mark; and 25 cc. is titrated with 0.1 N NaOH with phenolphthalein as indicator.

(C. C.)

ASM-216 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

2104 67743140

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036891 JAC QWV 18

TRON, Ye.Zh., professor; TARTAKOVSKAYA, R.N.

Effect of certain hormones on the crystalline lens. Vest.oft. 34
no.2:30-35 Mr-Apr '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh
bolezney imeni prof. Girsmana (dir.prof. B.P.Kalashnikov).
(CRYSTALLINE LENS, effect of drugs on,
hormones)
(HORMONES, effects,
on crystalline lens)

TRON, Ye.Zh., prof.; BROUN, R.G.; KUTUZOVA, N.I.; ROMANOVA-BOKHON, O.A.;
TARTAKOVSKAYA, R.E.

Permeability of the crystalline lens and its capsule. Vop. klin.
i eksp. oft. no.2:17-66 '59. (MIRA 14:11)
(CRYSTALLINE LENS)

YUDIN, V.I.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, R.Z.; KRUSHCHANSKAYA, D.Z.; FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.;
RYABININ, N.A.; KALGANOV, M.N.; Prinimaya uchastiye BEREZINA, S.S.

Production of pine tar for the needs of the rubber industry based
on the utilization of waste resins from the Verkhnyaya Siniachikha
Wood Chemical Combine. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.8:49-51 Ag '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Sverdlovskiy zavod rezino-tekhnicheskikh izdeliy i Sverdlovskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki drevesiny (for all
except Berezina).

(Verkhnyaya Siniachikha--Wood-using industries--By-products)
(Wood tar)

TARTAKOVSKAYA, V.

"Electroconductivity and Viscosity of the $H_2SO_4-CCl_3COOH$ System." by M. Ussanovich
and V. Tartakovskaya (p. 1987)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 12

TARTAKOVSKAYA, V. Ye.

Mem., Lab. Physical Chemistry Siberian Physical-Tech. Inst., Kazan' State Univ., -1945-.
Mem., Leningrad Inst. Chem. Physics; -1939-. Mem. Inst. Varnishes and Colors, -1939-.
"Investigation of Inter-Solvate Exchange of Bromine Ions in Various Solvents,"
Dok. Ak., 24, No. 7, 1939; "Electroconductivity and Viscosity of the H_2SO_4 - CCl_3COOH
Systems," Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 16, No. 12, 1945.

CA

9

Development of a method for the determination of the degree of defatting of metallic surfaces. V. R. Tartakovsky and N. B. Ivanova. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Met. i Tsvet. Met.* No. 4, 5, 47-48; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 5, 115 (1939).
The method proposed is based on the saponification of the noble metals from solns. of their salts on the surfaces of the less noble metals. Five % CuSO_4 soln. was taken as an indicator for Fe, Zn, Al and Duralumin and 5% $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ soln. was taken as an indicator for latten and Cu. In testing Al and Duralumin a 0.5% soln. of NH_4Cl was added to the 5% soln. of CuSO_4 . The defatted surface was covered with a layer of Cu or Hg. Places covered with Cu were not treated by the pig. metal. W. R. Hinn

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION
GROUPS
SUBGROUPS
ELEMENTS
PERIODIC TABLE

GROUPS	SUBGROUPS	ELEMENTS	PERIODIC TABLE
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99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

The effect of surface active materials on the oil adsorption on pigments. V. E. Lantakovskaya and Yu. G. Kharmis. *Russk. Khim. Otdel. Opyt. Tsvetn. Prom.* 1939, No. 3, 40 K. Oleic acid increases oil adsorption on Zn white and on Krivoi Rog red iron oxide pigment, this is attributed to lessening in the wetting of pigments and increasing flocculation of their particles with the formation of compact structures from pigment particles, immobilizing the disperse phase and lowering the fluidity of the system. The theory is supported by measurements of the adsorption of oleic acid, detn. of sedimentation rates in H₂O and in mineral oil, measurement of adsorption when Zn oleate was added, measurement of the final pigment vol., calcn. of the thickness of the oil film on the surface of Zn white on mineral oil. Butyric acid and sand, aces. do not materially change the oil adsorption by the pigments. D. A.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

810N-119-03104

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810N-119-03104

810N-119-03104

810N-119-03104

20067-
20067-2

2007-4

1ST AND 2ND QUARTER

Preparation of ferriferous red ochre with lower oil capacity. V. N. Tartakovsky and Yu. G. Khazina. *Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, 234 (1939). The covering and brushing properties of oil paints were considerably improved and the contents of oil reduced by the use of Fe ochre calcined at 800° for 30 min. The optimum results were obtained with an ore contg. Fe₂O₃ 72.5, SiO₂ 17.5, Al₂O₃ 3.46, mol. salts 0.24 H₂O 0.5 and volatile matter 3.0%.

26

AINSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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SECRET

CA

Electrochemical degreasing of metals V. E. Tartakov, N. B. Ivanova. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1949, No. 8, 20-8; *Akim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1949, No. 3, 75; *ibid.*, 1950, No. 3, 3222. Methods for electrochem. degreasing of metals are discussed and improvements in decreasing the time of degreasing and the temp. of the bath are proposed. Composition of the solns., conditions of cleaning the metal, and a description of apparatus used for electrochem. degreasing of metals are given. W. R. Hoon

V. E. TARTAKOV 524 4

ASB-51A DEVELOPMENTAL SIGNATURE CLAMINATION

RECORD NUMBER

M

New Method of Testing Degreasing of Metals. V. K. Tarishanskaya and
K. B. Ivanova (Zashch. Lab., 1930, 8, 874-875; *Izv. Chem. Abs.*, 1944, [111],
321. [In Russian.] Iron and aluminum objects are dipped in 3% CuSO_4
and zinc objects in 0.1% CuSO_4 , as a result of which a coating of copper forms
on the surface, except where it is protected by grease. Copper and brass
objects are treated similarly with 3% HgCl_2 . The smallest traces of grease,
such as in finger prints, are revealed in this way.

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SUBJECT INDEX										AUTHOR INDEX									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

BC

B-II-8

Stabilization and flocculation of pigment-oil emulsions. I. V. R. TARTAKOVERSKA and J. G. ORASHINA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1946, 19, 1710-1717).—Addition of alkali acid (I) to emulsions of ZnO in liquid paraffin increases dispersion, owing to formation of a protective mineral film of Zn soap on the particles. As the concn. of (I) rises Zn soaps also appear in the oil, increase in the structural η of which leads to flocculation. Addition of (I) to emulsions of Zn-white in kerosene oil increases the η and lowers the stability of the systems at all concns. of (I).
R. T.

ASB-34 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

14-00000

11. **FROM MONDAY**

RECEIVED OCT 1961

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Investigation of intersolvate exchange of bromine ions in various solvents. S. Z. Roginskii and V. B. Tartukovskaya. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 24, 710-11 (1939) (in English).—Radioactive halogens were used as indicators in studying the pptn. of Ag halide salts from aq.-alc. solns.; an unequal rate of pptn. of the halogen ions was found. The conditions necessary for the effect to appear are (1) slowness of intersolvate exchange, (2) presence of substances that react in different ways with solvate ions of the 2 different types, (3) slowness of the isotopic exchange between the products of (2) and the initial substance in soln. The effect of the lag in intersolvate exchange was observed in the following systems: (a) EtOH-water, (b) acetone-water, (c) glycerol-water, (d) glycerol-acetone and (e) MeOH-water. Pos. effects were also reported in the pptn. of a soln. of Hg_2^{++} ions. The effect has a purely kinetic character (the velocity differs from system to system) and disappears if the soln. is kept at room temp. for a long period of time. The period was found to be shortened by raising the temp. or by the addn. of acid. The authors believe that the magnitude and the stability of the effect point to an existence of solvates contg. more of only one of the solvents in the envelope surrounding the ions.
Frank Conet

AS A - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-17

TEST AND TING CENTER
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY

CA

36

Heating curves of red ochre. V. R. Tariaukovskaya and
Yu. G. Khazina. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 11,
890-8 (in German, M8) (1940); cf. *C. A.* 34, 2018. The
heating curves of red ochre (Fe₂O₃, 73.5, Al₂O₃, 17.5, SiO₂,
3.45, volatile substances 3.80, water and silts 0.81)
(Ca, Mg, SO₄ and CO₂ ions present in very small amounts)
had two endothermic min. at 349 and 580° and one exo-
thermic max. at 983°. The first min. corresponded to de-
hydration of Fe oxides and the second to dehydration of
clay. A lower oil capacity of calcined pigment (at 580°) is
certainly related to the above two minima. A. A. P.

ASD 55A DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER
RECORD NUMBER

TARTAKOVSKAYA, Y.Ye.

Tartakovskaya, Y. Ye. "On mixtures of sulphuric acid with chlorine substitutions of acetic acid", Vestnik Akad. nauk Kazakh SSR, 1948, No. 11, p. 60

SC: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No 9, 1949)